

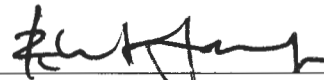
No. 7:25-CV-931-M

Defendant.

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party shows good cause.” *Fuller v. Dixon*, No. 7:21-CV-40-D, 2021 WL 3909659, at \*3 (E.D.N.C. Aug. 31, 2021) (citations omitted). Courts have allowed early discovery in order to identify a Doe defendant known only by an IP address. See, e.g., *Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. Doe*, No. 3:25-CV-00380-MOC-SCR, 2025 WL 1707835, at \*1 (W.D.N.C. June 17, 2025) (“Courts routinely find good cause to grant leave for limited pre-conference discovery to plaintiffs seeking copyright enforcement against defendants known only by IP addresses cross-referenced with relevant dates and times.”) (citing *Arista Records LLC v. Does 1-19*, 551 F. Supp. 2d 1, 7 (D.D.C. 2008); *LaFace Recs., LLC v. Does 1-5*, No. 2:07-CV-187, 2007 WL 2867351, at \*1 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 27, 2007) (collecting cases where courts have found good cause to permit early or expedited discovery under similar circumstances)). Plaintiff has alleged a copyright claim and seeks to serve only a limited subpoena to obtain identification information in order to pursue the claim, the burden of responding to this narrow subpoena appears minimal, and it is not apparent that the information can be obtained in another way. Accordingly, Plaintiff has shown good cause to allow early discovery where the information sought is necessary for the litigation to proceed. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s motion for leave to serve a third-party subpoena prior to conducting the Rule 26(f) conference is allowed.

SO ORDERED, this the 22 day of July, 2025.



Robert B. Jones, Jr.  
United States Magistrate Judge